The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1647.

Monday, September 29. 1740.

No. 1645.

Last Saturday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersbourg, Sept 12. N. S.

WE have receiv'd Letters from Persia with Advice, That Kouli Kan had just gain'd a compleat Victory over an Indian King not nam'd, who came to attack him; and that he afterwards made himself Master of all his Treasure, amounting to 150 Millions of Crowns. Near 50 of the State-Prisoners in our Castle were try'd last Week, of whom several had their Heads, others their Hands cut off, and others were bastinadoed, &c. A Dispute is arisen between this Court and the Porte, concerning the Ceremony to be used in the Publick Audience of their Ambassadors; this Court demanding that theirs may be treated with the same Honours that are paid to the Count d'Uhlfeldt.

Francfort, Sept. 25. N. S. They write from Vienna, that the Court is about sending to Constantinople a Circumstantial Account of the Turkish Ambassador's Publick Entry, and of his Refusal to re-conduct the Grand Marshal of the Court (who was also the Emperor's First Commissioner for the Ceremony) to his Coach. As such a Proceeding is contrary to the Ceremonial, and to what was stipulated by the last Treaty, it is resolv'd to complain of it in Form to the Ottoman Porte.

Hanover, Sept. 27. N. S. On the 23d his Majesty had a long Conference with the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary, and next Day the Emperor's Plenipotentiary, after having had a long Private Audience of his Majesty, conferr'd with my Lord Harrington and some of his Majesty's Ministers. Yesterday Morning (which was our 15th O. S.) his Majesty after having given Audience to the Danish Minister, set out to dine at Lintzbourg, being follow'd soon by Lord Harrington and all his Clerks, except Two. An Extraordinary Express arriv'd from London this Morning, who finding the King gone to Lintzbourg, remounted his Horse to carry his Dispatches thither.

Constantinople, Aug. 8. N. S. 'Tis given out here, that a new Ambassador is arriv'd at Babylon from Persia, with 13 Elephants as a Present from Kouli Kan to the Grand Seignior, and a Token of the good Understanding which he is desirous of cultivating with the Porte; but 'tis thought to be only a Report invented on purpose to pacify the Populace, who seem still dispos'd to some Insurrection; and the rather because Provisions continue very dear in this Capital.

Vienna, Sept 21. N. S. The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Mirepoix, had his Private Audience of Leave of the Emperor on the 18th, who made him a Present of his Picture set with Diamonds to the Value of 20000 Florins. The Emperor has declar'd the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt one of his Major-Generals. The intended Reduction of the Imperial Forces is not only put off, but we are assur'd 'tis quite laid aside, and they talk of a new Plan to augment them.

Rome, Sept. 17. N. S. Yesterday the Pope shut and open'd the Mouths of the four Cardinals who receiv'd the Hat in the last Consistory, and gave them their Titles. In order to repair the ill State of the Finances, the Pope has struck off the great Number of Pensions which his Predecessors had plac'd for trivial Reasons on the Datary, which is thereby above a Million of Livres in Debt. He has also struck off the Twelve thousand Crowns the Datary gave him for secret Charities; and in order to set a Pattern of Oeconomy, he has settled the Expence of his own Private Table at 50 Sous per Diem.

A great Number of Prelates being the other Day at an Audience of the Pope, he said to them, 'There 'is no Hopes of a good Reformation, till those who 'are at the Head of the Clergy set an Example. And 'I recommend it to such as desire Employments in 'the Church, to endeavour to deserve them by avoiding Luxury, and applying closer than ordinary to 'such Studies as are consistent with their Function.'

Paris, Sept. 26. N. S. The Dearth of Corn not only here but throughout the Kingdom, is still felt, and has occasion'd several Riots, tho' the Magistrates do all they can to prevent it: And some Days ago half of the Corn laid up in all the Convents of this City was taken away, with a Promise to send them in the same Quantity of Corn in six Weeks.

The King's Attorney General has presented a Petition to the Parliament, setting forth, 'That a great 'Quantity of Barley was us'd in brewing, which 'would be better imploy'd in making Bread for the 'Poor; and, that for this Reason he thought it 'would be very much for the Publick Good to forbid, 'at least for a time, the brewing of Beer, and to pro'hibit Starch-makers the Use of any Corn, as also 'Tanners from a new Practice which they have intro'duc'd of putting Barley into their Tan-pits instead 'of Lime and the Bark of Trees, which are better 'for the Purpose than Barley'. Upon this Remonstrance the Parliament has forbid all manner of Persons within their Jurisdiction to brew or cause to be brew'd any Beer of what Nature soever for a Year to come, under a Forfeiture both of the Barley and Brewing-vessels, and a Fine of 3000 Livres.

The Count d'Argenson Intendant of this City has also issu'd an Order from the King throughout this Generalty, forbidding all Husbandmen, Farmers, &c. who have Stocks of old Corn by them, to keep more than what is necessary to subsist them for 6 Weeks in proportion to their daily Consumption, and they are also enjoin'd by the same Ordinance to send the rest of their Corn to the Markets, in a Penalty of 300 Livres. Besides those Measures, a Detachment of the Regiment of French Guards is posted in our Markets to preserve good Order.

The General Assembly of the Clergy has granted the King three Millions and a half of Livres by way of Free-gift, which is to be levy'd at different Terms upon the Monasteries, and other Religious Houses, Foundations, Offices, &c. The Earl of Waldegrave will not follow the Court to Fontainbleau.

Twelve Men of War more are fitting out at Toulon and four at Rochfort, and if Great Britain does not alter its Measures several others will be fitted out this Winter, that we may be in a Condition next Spring to put a considerable Fleet to Sea. According to the last Advices from Spain, there are 10 Men of War still at Cadiz ready to sail, and Orders are sent to all the Ports of the Kingdom to hasten the Equipment of all the Men of War they have The Appearances of an approaching Rupture with England, however wish'd for by many People, has made the India Stocks fall.

Madrid, Sept. 13. N. S. The Squadron which is sail'd from Ferrol has on board three Battalions of 600 Men each, 2 Companies of Bombardiers of 100 Men each, Cloaths for 6000 Soldiers, to be distributed to those in America, 5000 Muskets, the same Number of Bayonets, 4000 Swords and Hangers, 10000 Bullets, 4000 Bombs, a great Quantity of Pick-axes, Shovels, and other Tools, for digging the Ground, besides Provisions for 4 or 5 Months. The Officers of those three Battalions are all Men who serv'd with Distinction in the last War in Italy.

Cadiz, Sept. 8. N. S. 'Tis confirm'd, that the Squadron which sail'd from Ferrol was met the 12th of August at Flora one of the Azores Islands, and that as it had a fair Wind, 'twas believ'd it would be in the Gulph of Mexico by the End of this Month at farthest. Don Roderigo de Torres the Commodore, will stop first at the Havanna, to prepare for his Expedition. 'Tis said he is to endeavour to dispossess the English of the Bahama Islands, and to attack Jamaica.

Brest, Sept. 19. N. S. Four Ships of the Squadron that sail'd hence are come back again, together with the Flower-de-Lys, a Man of War of 72 Guns, commanded by Capt. Bart, Son to the famous Du Bart. This Ship being damag'd by the breaking of her Bowsprit, and having also sprung a Leak, was oblig'd at a few Leagues from Cape Finist rre to leave the Marquis d'Antin's Squadron, and to come back hither to refit. She has been built above 40 Years, and is the same that M. Guy Tremin had the Command of several Years, and did many notable Feats with.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Sept 26. Wind N. N. W. Remain the Three Men of War as in my last. Yesterday arrived the Neptune, Brapple, from Antigua

Deal, Sept. 27. Wind E. by S. Yesterday Afternoon sailed his Majesty's Ships the Rochester, Chester, and Roebuck. Came down and sailed thro', a Portugal Ship for Lisbon; with a Ship for Gibraltar, Name unknown. Arrived from Stockholm, and remains, the Aurora, Fullerton, for Orders; and the Samuel, Hunter, from Liverpool.

Arrived,

At Amsterdam, the Union, Klinkert, from London.

At Riga, the ——, Mark Kedling, from Hull; and the ——, Richard Haswell, from Newcastle.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Cette, *a Harbour of* Languedoc, *dated Sept.* 18. *N. S.*

'We hear that the 12 Men of War that sail'd from Toulon the 15th ult. the 12 that departed from Brest on the 2d Instant, which with the 4 that join'd them from Rochefort, make 40 Men of War, arriv'd on the 8th and 10th Instant at Cadiz. They write from Algier, That the Sickness there is as hot as ever; and that the Town is quite deserted, except one Quarter situate towards the Harbour.'

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *Sept* 19.

'There is not a Method which the Cardinal de Fleury has not try'd, nor an Effort which he has not made, amicably to divert the English from directing their formidable Armaments against the Spanish Dominions in America. His Eminency declar'd a hundred times to my Lord Waldegrave, that as Great Britain could not execute her Designs upon Spanish America, without doing an infinite Prejudice to France and her Subjects, his most Christian Majesty would be indispensably oblig'd to oppose the Execution of it, and that moreover, as she was Guarantee of the Treaty of Utrecht, she would be oblig'd to take care of the Preservation of the Spanish Dominions, and of the Balance of Power in those Parts, which was inseparable from it, in order at the same time to protect the lawful Commerce of all Nations in the Spanish Dominions in America. But so far were those Remonstrances from having the Effect which was hop'd for, that England only hasten'd and increas'd her Armaments the more, declaring publickly, that they were design'd against Spanish America; which has oblig'd the King at length to send his Fleets to that Country, pursuant to the Declarations made by his Eminence to the British Minister.'

'However, the Commadores of those Squadrons are order'd to commit no Hostility against either of the two Powers at War, and only to hinder them from making Conquests upon one another, and from turning things out of their present Channel. At this Juncture our Court could not act more wisely or justly, since 'tis neither for the Advantage nor Disadvantage of one of the two Powers at War more than of the other, and since the King, by exerting his utmost to discharge the Engagement he is under as Guarantee of the Treaty of Utrecht, prevents any Innovation in the System of the New World, and keeps things there on the Footing they ought to be for the common Benefit of all the Nations trading in America. 'Twas not possible to contrive any other Method for equally answering all those important Ends, and so well adapted for restoring Peace; especially if the other Powers concern'd as well as we in this publick Cause do not delay to second the pacifick Intentions of his Majesty. If the formidable Armaments of the English against America were to have been let go without any Dispositions to observe them, and to check their Designs, it might have been in their Power to have seiz'd those vast Dominions, of which when once they had been the Master, it would have been a difficult Task to have dispossess'd them, and still more difficult to have perswaded them to have given them up by a Treaty of Peace, any more than they did the other Conquests formerly made by them in that Country, or those which they made from Spain in Europe. The Reason which induc'd France, England, and Holland to guarantee the Spanish Possessions in America at the Treaty of Utrecht has subsisted hitherto, and does so still; it being a Reason consistent with the common Benefit of the Nations interested in the Commerce; which would cease to be common the Moment that it should pass from the Hands of the Spaniards to those of the English.'

The

The King and Queen of Poland set out the 11th Instant from Dresden for Warsaw, to spend the Winter there.

They write from French Flanders, That the Garison of Dunkirk is augmented with 12 Batallions; and that those of Calais, Gravelin, and Winoxberg are also augmented. 'Tis said that the Militia of France are also to assemble next Month in the several Provinces, in order to be review'd.

From Berlin, of the 16th O.S. That the Marriage of the King's Brother to the Queen's Sister is to be celebrated in December next.

From Maseyck, That 20000 Crowns are arriv'd there from Liege, to pay the Contributions demanded in those Parts by the Prussian Troops.

The Detachment of Horse that is to guard his Britannick Majesty thro' the Provinces of Holland, &c. set out last Monday, in pursuance of the usual Memorial presented to the States-General on that Occasion by Mr. Trevor, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague.

Last Friday the Commissioners of the Victualling-office contracted for 1800 Oxen and 8000 Hogs, for the Service of the Navy.

Mr. Roch, late Coast-waiter in the Port of London, is appointed a Surveyor of Excise in the Port of Bristol.

On Tuesday last a noted Silversmith of this City was cast before the Commissioners of Excise in 180 l. Penalty, for defrauding his Majesty's Revenue of the Duty on wrought Plate.

Last Friday Night John Beale and John Briflow were committed to the Gatehouse Westminster by Sir Edward Hill, on the Information of John Andrews their Accomplice, for being concern'd with him in committing a great Number of Felonies.

On Saturday William Cole was committed to New Prison, for several Robberies on the Highway.

The same Day died Mr. Jackson, an eminent Brewer in Long-acre.

The Right Hon. the Lord Fitzroy, Son to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, lies dangerously ill at his House in Cavendish-square.

Yesterday Mr. Alderman Hoare and Mr. Alderman Marshal were sworn in Sheriffs of this City for the ensuing Year, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at Guildhall: And tomorrow they will be sworn in the Exchequer Court at Westminster.

This Day comes on at Guildhall the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the ensuing Year.

On Saturday last Admiral Stewart came to Town from Portsmouth.

The same Day a young Man, suppos'd to be a Sailor, was brought up, drown'd, by the Morning Tide, and left on the Shore by Cotten-garden Westminster, and was afterwards expos'd to Publick View in St. Margaret's Church-yard.

BANKRUPTS.

Elizabeth Yeames, of New Bond-street, in the County of Middlesex, Milliner and Chapwoman.

Henry Fanner, late of Lemon-street, Goodman's fields, in the County of Middlesex, Brewer.

Samuel Reynolds, of Gravel Lane in the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Refiner.

High Water this Day at London Bridge,	Morning	Evening
	05 28	05 53

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 154. South Sea 95 3-4ths to 96. Old Annuity 110 1-4th. New ditto 108 3-8ths, 1-half. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 91 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 3 l. 6 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 5 4ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 10 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 10. 6 d.

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